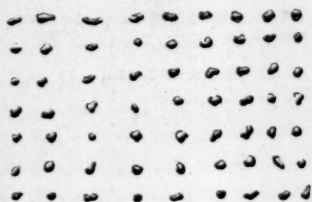


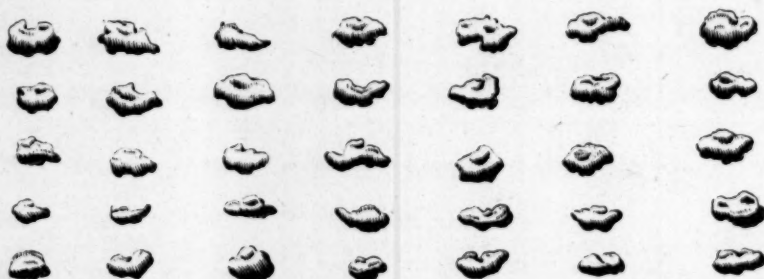
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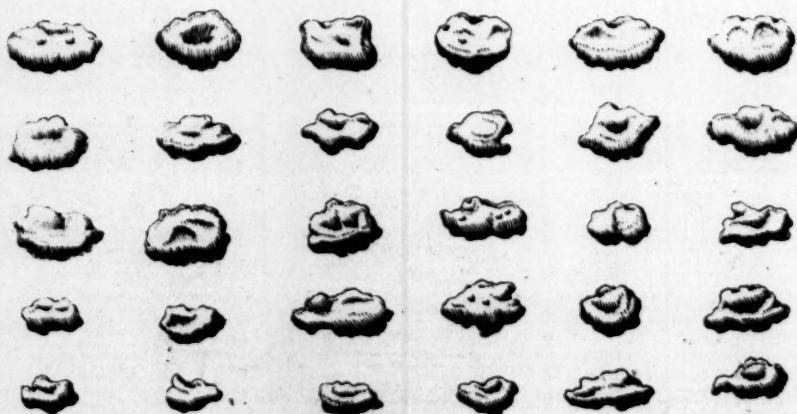
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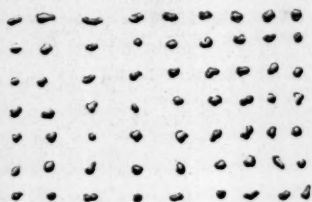
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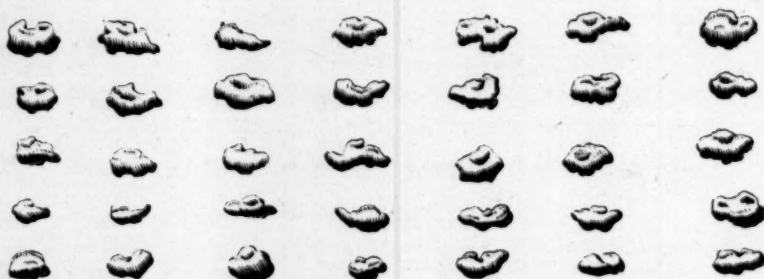
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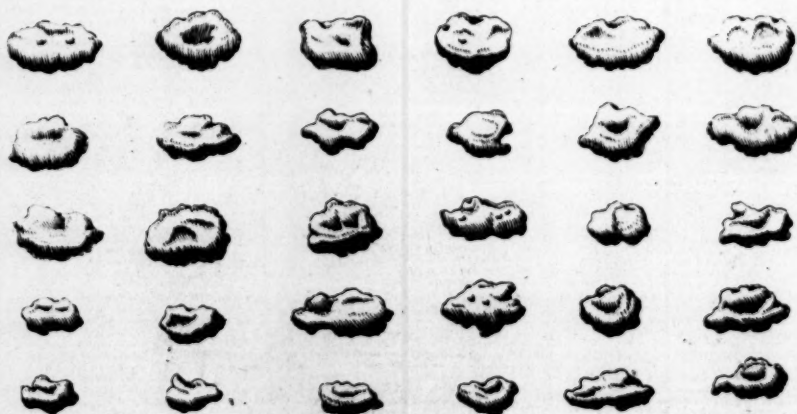
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Thos. Hall Junr.

A

COMPLETE TREATISE
OF
STONES, GRAVEL,

And ALL Other

SABULOUS CONCRETIONS.

Wherein are Discovered

The Great Virtues of the BURDOC-SEEDS
and Wild CARROT-SEEDS:

AND WHY

The Seeds of all PLANTS are most efficacious in
the Cure of All

DISEASES.

By NICHOLAS ROBINSON, M.D.
And Senior Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.

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Row, and W. FREDERICK at Bath.

M.DCC. LXXII.

72-10710



THE
INTRODUCTORY DISCOURSE.

72-10710
THOUGH this Gentleman has published divers Books in Physic, yet this is the first Time he ever attempted to write any Thing on himself, or relating to his own Case. But, about *July* the 7th, 1762, which is near ten Years ago, he was seized with the first Fit of the Stone, and found it so difficult to manage; the Pains were so exquisitely sensible, and the Symptoms so stubbornly sharp, that he judged it impossible but that, in a short Time, he must surrender under their Weight and Pressure. However, under all his Distress, he usually minuted down every Symptom that affected him, and every Medicine he took that gave him any Ease or Relief, that, if it pleased God he might recover, he might be of Service to Mankind. There is a peculiar Mode of Expression most proper in Writing of all Subjects, and a peculiar Style necessary, as well in Physic as most other

Arts and Sciences; but when a Gentleman attempts to write the History of his own Time, his own Life, or the Disease that affects his own Body, there are often so many indelicate, selfish Terms interwoven with the Subject, and apt to croud into every Paragraph, that they can scarce be avoided; nor do I ever recollect but one Man that attempted to write his own Transactions of Life, with Honour, Credit, and Success, except *Julius Cæsar*. This great Man, in his Commentaries on the *Gallic*, civil, and Wars of other Nations, does, as I remember, scarce use one Egotism or Meism through all that Work; There he either mentions himself in the third Person singular, or joins some of the Leaders with himself, and so makes Use of *Nos*; he kept this Word at a Distance, and, where too often admitted, it frequently spoils the Harmony of the most beautiful Connections.

It is true, *Cæsar*, in Writing some Parts of his Transactions, had such an exquisite Delicacy in delivering himself, that the Doctor believes few Men will presume to imitate him, either in his strong, nervous
Style

The Introductory Discourse. v

Style as an Author, or in his warlike Achievements as a General in Chief; but then observe, that *Cæsar* seldom speaks in the first Person singular, unless when his Affairs were embarrassed, and his Troops put into the utmost Confusion: For it was upon this Occasion that he expressed that most noble Adage, *Veni! Vidi! Vici!* whose Translations, as I conceive, would sound much more like a Cavalier thus expressed: I Marched! Fought! and Conquered! for he might see the Enemy till Doomsday without Fighting, and his Victory was the necessary Consequence of a Battle. By these three trite Epithets, *Cæsar* had a Mind to have the World believe, that the Rapidity, with which he conquered the Enemy's Troops, was as active as the Words that so elegantly describe his March, Activity, and Victory; and that he fought with the same Spirit that enabled him to write; and had nothing to do but to come, see, and defeat his Enemies. And yet, before this great Hero, not one *Greek*, nor even *Alexander* himself, was ever able to express himself so concisely in so little Compass as *Cæsar* has done; which,
for

for aught I know, cost this consummate General more Thought, if it was not a sudden Flight, than all his other Works put together. But what are we poor Mortals to these great and renowned Generals of the World, who have not only slain their Thousands, but their Millions! And, in some Places where Resistance was made to their ambitious Views, massacred, and almost depopulated whole Countries and Provinces; and, in some Cases, destroyed more Mortals than they left alive to rule over. These are the Trophies of great Men, when they set no Bounds to their Pride, Ambition and Vain-glory, but are resolved to destroy all that oppose their Advancement, to be the first of Men or Emperors of the World!

But, alas! in the Midst of all this Plunder, Rapine, and Desolation, our sole Business is not to slay and destroy, but to save and preserve Men's Lives, and give them all that Relief and Comfort so much wanted under the most cruel and deplorable Diseases that can possibly afflict Mankind. Every body will be sensible, that it is almost impossible, where a Man is to speak
of

of his own Case, frequently to mention his own Symptoms, and point out his own local Infirmities, to avoid frequent Repetitions of these indelicate Terms that always render the Work irksome to read; but then it ought to be considered, that, by proper Care, much of these Impertinences may be avoided; and the Doctor will be as short and concise as possible upon this Subject; for he does not remember ever to have read of one Person that has favoured the World with his Transactions of Life, or his own Case, but what has rendered his Discourse extremely disagreeable by the frequent Repetition of these selfish and indelicate Terms.

But to return to the Subject in Hand: After the Doctor had received so much Benefit and Relief from the Infusion of the greater Burdoc and Daucus Seeds, and had spoke much of their excellent Effects wherever he came, some People were pleased to exclaim against him, as if he had betrayed the Secrets of the Faculty, when he was only labouring to do Good to Mankind in general; for he never could entertain those selfish Views inseparable to some People

of a narrow Cast of Mind. A late eminent Physician was, as I remember, desired to communicate his Secret for the Stone to the Committee appointed by the Royal College of Physicians to revise their Dispensatory, but refused; and, at the same Time, as I was credibly informed, suffered it to be sold by an Apothecary in the City.

The Doctor, however, is sensible, that even the Medicines, that have been of such singular Use and Service in his Case, will not relieve every body; for between Stones connected in the Kidneys by a Juxta-position of Parts, and those formed in the Bladder laminatim, there is a widely different Generation, and therefore they require different Medicines to destroy their Tone and Texture. From all that has been said in the following Pages, he could not but think that a Compendium drawn upon this Case, in a short, concise, and perspicuous Manner, must be serviceable to Mankind labouring under this calamitous Affliction.

Now, though the Gout is one general Complaint, and the Paroxysm sometimes most exquisitely painful, yet, the Stone is both
both

both a more cruel Disease, and often most frightful in its Consequences, as that in the Bladder sometimes cannot be got out but by the Assistance of the Knife. The Doctor takes his Case to have been much the same with Lord *Orford's*, and does verily believe that that Nobleman might have survived much longer, if he had not taken such a large Quantity of the Lithontrip-tick Tincture. But he is much mistaken who thinks this Nobleman was the only Person that fell a Sacrifice to Soap-Lees, for divers have taken such Quantities as have greatly impaired their Health; which is the Reason why he never could be prevailed upon to take them himself, or use Lime otherwise than mixed with Water or Milk. In short, his only Aim at first in publishing this little Tract was to discover the Means of Relief for the Gravel and Stone; but, after a little Reflection, he quickly perceived that he would little consult the Welfare of those that suffered under the Stone, unless at the same Time he discovered the Marks, Symptoms, and Phænomena in which they were properly serviceable, and what Relief was given

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under

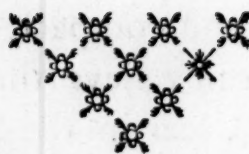
x *The Introductory Discourse.*

under the most pressing Symptoms; and these Considerations made him very precise in all these Particulars, whereby he was obliged to examine as well the Circumstances of the Disease itself, as the Means most proper to relieve it. The Doctor assures the Reader, that all he has delivered, in the following Pages, is strictly conformable to Truth; nor does he remember to set down a single Article but what occurred in the Manner related: For he does not think there can be committed a more servile base, and wicked Abuse, than for a Physician to disguise the Truth, and knowingly impose a Falsehood upon the World: So that what made him conceive himself perfectly relieved, after he had discharged and got rid of so many Fragments, small Stones, and gravelly Concretions, was, that the Utensils, made Use of for the Reception of his Urine, were perfectly free from all red, yellow Scurf, or okery Slime, tho' the Urine, undisturbed, had stood in it 12, 16, or 18 Hours: And when he perceived this Fluid to be freely discharged, that it was of a light Amber Colour, and he could
make

make a large Quantity at a Time, without the least Pain, he could not but conclude that Things were coming again to Rights, and that he should be perfectly well in a short Time: For what could any Man object to the Feelings of Nature, when he perceived himself intirely disengaged from all Obstructions, Embarrassments, and Pains for near four Months? And he is persuaded that many, if they will persist in the same Methods, may receive great Relief under this dangerous, cruel, and painful Disease. Not that all Stones can be broke, grounded down, and discharged by Medicine; for there are some so dense, hard, and compact, that nothing but the Knife can relieve them: And, in the Case of an Ulcer in the Bladder, neither the Knife, nor any thing else, ever do more than ease their Pain for a Season; for they will return and embarrass at Times, till they put an End to Life and Disease together: So that this is a perfect History of his own Case; nor is he conscious that he has mingled any other Symptoms of Persons subject to the same Diseases, besides what affected himself.

xii *The Introductory Discourse.*

I do not keep back any important Medicine from a Gentleman subject to the Stone and Gravel, but give to every one what I have taken, and what I know will be of Service to him if he hopes a Cure from his Age and be abstemious in his Diet. I am now near 84 Years of Age.



A TREA-

A
T R E A T I S E
OF THE
S T O N E,
AND ALL
SABULOUS CONCRETIONS.

S E C T I O N I.

Of the Constitution and Temperature of the Habit; the Principles of the Stone and Gravel generated in the Kidneys; and the Pain, Misery, and Disturbance they often give, before their Passage and Descent into the Bladder could be accomplished.

N O Man could enjoy a more uninterrupted State of Health than the Doctor had done during the last forty Years of his Life, for he does not remember ever to have kept his Bed
one

one Day during that long-extended Period of Time : And being desirous of benefiting Mankind, as much as possible, he quickly perceived, that he could not properly publish the following Medicines that relieved himself without entering into a Detail of the Symptoms, Phænomena, and Causes that affected him : And, as a great deal of Success depends upon the Knowledge of the Constitution and Temperature of the Habit, so the Author conceives his to be of a mixt Nature ; that is, partly sanguine, and partly phlegmatic ; and this he judged to be most agreeable to both the Texture, Complexion of the Body, and the Faculties of his Mind. The Author of these Pages has always judged, that a Physician who has his Sensation, Perception, and Feelings properly about him, is best able to describe the Marks, Characters, and Causes of his own Case, in what Part of the Body soever the Disease is seated. The Doctor is sensible some Physicians differ from him, and judge otherwise upon this Head ; but that must be when Inflammations, Malignant Fevers, or some other Disease of a nervous Nature, attack the

the Brain, and disconcert the noble Endowments of the rational Faculties : For every Man that has a right Knowledge of the Disease, and is capable of judging what moves within himself, is certainly best able to describe his own Case, and delineate the Affection in all its Particulars.

It was somewhat more than twelve Years ago he was seized with a dull, heavy Pain, that proved to be the Stone in the right Kidney : The first Fit affected him on *Friday*, the 16th of *July*, 1762. He perceived a slight Pain, after he was up that Morning, to affect him in the Region of his Loins. He was obliged to see a young Gentleman three Times this Day in *York-Buildings*, which, with his other Business, fatigued him not a little. Upon his returning Home in the Evening he was several Times affected with a Shivering, and had Rigours in his Limbs, as if seized with the Cramp : At first he much feared an Ague ; but, as there were no Intermissions, but only a few slight Shudderings, he did not much fear that Disease, as no such Thing had ever affected him before. This Evening, about

Six of the Clock, he made his Urine foul, thick, and discoloured; and, when put to settle, in two Hours let fall a very large Sediment of a brown okery Cast. He slept tolerably well that Night without any Medicine, and the next Morning discharged two or three little Stones, with divers granulated, gravelly Corpuscles, that gave him some Ease. There are few Gentlemen that have received so much Relief and Benefit under these most deplorable Complaints as the Author has done; but then there are few also, that have laboured so much to gain Ease, Relief, and Tranquillity: For no sooner was he apprised that these Symptoms, Effects, and Causes, proceeded from the Stone and Gravel in the right Kidney, but he used all his Endeavours to discharge this Organ of these extraneous Guests.

Some Weeks after the Doctor made his Urine with more Resistance and Difficulty than usual, though not with much Pain. In the Evening he perceived a dull, heavy, grinding Pain, to affect the Region of the Right Kidney; if he stooped much, or repeated the Bending of his Body, the
Pain

Pain would return, increase, and give much Uneasiness: But the next Morning his Urine cleared up, and all appeared well again. However, the next Day he made some Gravel, two little Stones came away without taking any Medicine more than Lime-Water, and half a Pint of Milk mixed, Night and Morning, every Day for three Months. He was greatly persuaded that the Lime-water had not only dissolving Properties, but that, in Conjunction with the Milk, it would strengthen the Kidneys and Bladder, and prevent the Generation and Growth of more Stones; but he was mistaken; for the frequent Discharge of both Gravel and Stones made him sensible, that these Concretes were generated anew.

This was a sad Prefage of what was to follow, in case some Measures could not be found out to prevent the Generation of these Concretes. For this Purpose, he tried the Soap-pills and Parliamentary Medicine, first prescribed by Dr. *Richard Robinson*, and, after his Death, discovered by a Parliamentary Reward assigned to Mrs. *Stephens*; but they would not stay on his

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Stomach,

Stomach, and were so nauseous he would not continue them. There was one Observation made, That, whereas his Body before was gently lax, after Symptoms of the Stone appeared, it became obstinately constive; so that sometimes he could not have a Discharge in less than three Days; and many little Paroxysms before the Stone moved forwards, and made its Passage from the Kidney to the Bladder; but usually they were attended with dull, heavy, grinding Pains, and which shewed the Stone to be in the right Kidney, as there was frequently a Weight on that Side; for he seldom was troubled with sharp, acute, and pungent Pains, till it came into the Pelvis or Ureter.

But, however, during all this Time (which was near a Year and a Half) he kept as clear of all caustic Medicines, and those called Lithontriptics, as possible, tho' frequently advised to take the Soap-les: He was perfectly apprised of Lord Orford's Case, and, upon due Consideration, was of Opinion he might have got over that last Paroxysm, had it not been for the vast Quantity of the Lithontriptic
Tinc-

Tincture he took by the Advice of his Physicians. This not only occasioned exquisite Torture, but made him discharge, at Times, large Quantities of Blood, which is presumed by Mr. *Ranby* to have hastened his Death, for his Physicians did not seem to think him near his End; and, consequently, that he might have got clear of those few Stones that remained and were found in his Bladder after his Demise, had proper Means been used for his Recovery.

We are sensible from Experience, that it is one of the difficultest Things in the World to keep a Stone, either in the Kidneys or Bladder, from increasing in Bulk, if once it is concreted in either Organ: And this is the Reason why, in both Cases, the Fibres, at certain Periods, exert their mechanical Necessity to discharge these petrified Concretes, for the Action of the Stone and the Reason of the renal Fibres are always reciprocal; and the calculous Substance every-where, being strongly embraced by the Fibres of the Kidneys, will powerfully, on all Sides, press forward the Stone to the Pelvis towards the Ureter, till

at last it glides down that Organ of the Ureter, and so falls into the Bladder.

The Doctor judges the Cause of all Gravel, Stones, and fabulous Concretions, whether lodged in the Kidneys or Bladder, to arise from a Surcharge of indigestible Aliments, greater than the Organs can either receive for their Nourishment, or sling off by the respective Discharges ordained for the Emolument of the Body; so that these indigestible Foods, being returned, are often flung upon the Kidneys or Bladder, and there greatly incommode, or disconcert, these Parts.

Now, whenever these petrified Concretes happen to make a Lodgment in either of these Organs, they usually keep their Hold, increase in Bulk, and in Time create great Pain and Uneasiness. The great Irritations, stimulous and other Symptoms, that proceed from Inflammation, excited by Gravel, Stones, or fabulous Concretions, may be, and doubtless are, the Cause of frequent Stranguries and Stoppage of Urine, inseparable Companions of all Persons that suffer under the Tyranny

ranny of this deplorable Malady. He therefore, when he perceived this to be the Case, strove by all proper Means to consider what Diet, Exercise, and Medicines, would be most proper to diminish the Stone and Gravel, to dissolve these Concretions, and expel them from both these Organs.

The Measure the Doctor made Use of, to obtain the first Intention, was to abridge himself of all Flesh-meat; to eat of nothing but the youngest Animals: Two Days in the Week to intermit all animal Food, and to eat sparingly, even at these Times: That the Balance of Equality between the Solids and Fluids might be preserved, to exercise little under Pain; and not much, when free.

In the Administration of all Medicines, we ought to be highly careful never to prescribe strong Diuretics, or what are vulgarly called Stone-breakers, under great Pain, seeing they seldom do much Service, but often increase the Inflammation, and put the Patient to exquisite Torture; for they increase the Pain, contract the Parts, and thereby hinder the Stone in its Descent and Passage. I was very sensible I

must bring Inflammations upon me, or else I should never be well; till the Stone was broken and dissolved, I could have no Relief. The Medicines the Doctor took to assuage his Pain, relieve the Costiveness, and incline the Stone to pass, were the following: Under great and intense Pains and a hard Pulse, after taking a little Blood away, he took the following anodyne Draught at Night, and, the next Morning, the subsequent gentle opening Draught:

℞ Mann. opt. ʒij. Crem. Tart. ʒj. fol. Sen. ʒij. Suprafunde Aq. Calc. bullient. ʒijj. Stent simul in Infusione Partis, postea colatur. Colaturæ adde Tinctur. Sen. ʒijj. f. Haustus sumendus Mane, & rept. tertio quoque Mane.

℞ Aq. Calc. ʒj. Elix. Paregoric. ʒfs. Mithridat. ʒj. Syr. e Mecon. ʒifs. f. Haustus. Sumat Hora Somni post Phlebotomiam, & rept. proxima Nocte Hora Somni.

℞ Aq. Calc. Aq. Hordei, ana ℥j. Gum. Arabic. ʒvj. f. Mixtura. Sumat ℥fs. singulo Mane, 5ta post Meridiem, & Hora Somni.

These were all the Medicines the Doctor judged proper at this Time; and they
gave

gave him a Respite from his Dolour, sometimes for three or four Weeks at furthest. It would be extremely well, if the Patient would reflect, that Nature is always on his Side, and ought to be assisted, not forced, by the Medicines that are necessary to give a proper Relief; and be well assured, that nothing will give so permanent Help, as the Medicine advised above.

S E C T I O N II.

Of the great Nephritic Paroxysm, wherein the Stone passed from the Kidney by the right Ureter to the Bladder, in which the Phænomena, Symptoms, and Pains, attending its Motion, are mechanically described and accounted for; with the Means and Remedies used to facilitate its Passage.

THE Generality of Men in Years often have a Call to discharge their Urine, and make a little at a Time. This is not often the Effect of Stone or Gravel affecting these Organs, but ought to be imputed to their Advancement in Age, as
it

it is an usual State of Life in several Persons turned of Sixty or Seventy, though neither Gravel nor Stone afflict them : Of this *Hippocrates* was sensible, *Aphorism. xxxi. Lib. iii.* long ago ; where he observes, “ Senes autem stillicidio urinarum difficultates mingendi infima Vesica,” as his Commentator justly observes.

In all calculous Cases, where a Stone or Stones are to be pressed from the Kidneys, you must never attempt to force Nature ; for, after the best you can do, those bred in the Kidneys seldom stand still, but always are increasing in Size and Bigness ; and an extraneous Body cannot subsist in any Organ, but what will put the Part to Pain ; and this Pain will be in Proportion to the Sensibility of the Nerves, the Strength of the renal Fibres, and the Largeness of the Stone itself ; so that from these Observations it necessarily follows, that the affected Organs strain with all their Might to get rid of this troublesome Guest ; and this cannot be done, but by putting the Stone in Motion ; and this Motion will produce a Fit, or what Physicians call a Paroxysm. The Doctor had Reason

Reason to believe, that it was still the same Stone that had affected him from the Beginning; but, as it was grown larger, so now the Impressions it made upon the Kidney affected were greatly, more sensible and affecting; and, though he had many little short Paroxysms, and some of them sharp enough for the Time they lasted, yet none so severe, but what he was able to bear: This Stone lay full two Years in the Kidney before it passed, that is, before it grew large enough to force a Passage.

While the Stone was in the right Kidney, it often made a Motion, and gave great Pain, but was incapable of accomplishing a Discharge into the Bladder; he had several Paroxysms, which were mightily relieved by the following Medicine, which he took to facilitate a Passage:

R Sal. Nitri purificati.

R Aq. Calc. ℥j. Elix. Paregoric. ℥ss. Mithridat. ℥j. Fol. Sen. select. ℥j. Superfunde Aq. Calc. ℥ij ss. Colatur; cui adde Tinct. Sen. ℥iij. f. Haustus sumend. Mane jejune.

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These

These Medicines are both temperately opening to the Bowels, greatly anodyne, and made proper to assist the urinary Discharges hitherto; but, as the Stone had no Passage, and the Doctor vomited several Times, so he began to fear, that in Time it would grow so large as to be incapable of passing, as has happened to divers Persons: This, he confessed, a little dismayed him; not that he was much dejected at the Thoughts of Death, for he was sensible it was the allotted Portion of all Men; but the great Conflict was, how he should be able to endure the exquisite Pain, the racking Torture, and the dejecting Anxiety, that all Men subject to the Stone in the Kidney are obliged to encounter, before they can get clear of this troublesome Life. This damped his Spirits, and was the Occasion of many melancholy Reflections.

Thus he went on, better and worse at Times, till the second or third of *January*, 1766; at which Time he was seized with a Rigour near the Region of the right Kidney, that made the Leg shiver to the End of his Toes. This went off in about

13 Minutes Time, and left a Numbness and Chilling upon the right Thigh, and a dull, heavy, grinding Pain about the Kidney; that a few Days after was succeeded with the most racking Pain and exquisite Torture he ever suffered in all his Life: He made a little Urine tinged with Blood, which was the first he made of that Colour from the Beginning. He was in such a miserable Situation, that he could neither sit, stand, nor go; he concluded that the Stone was got into the Pelvis, and was about to pass: He vomited twice or thrice, while it continued in the Pelvis, and had a Dislike to all Manner of Foods or Aliments; and could not so much as take a little Wine and Water, or weak Broth, without bringing it up again: Nothing sat easy upon his Stomach, but small Quantities of Milk and Lime-water.

This Night, being to the last Degree fatigued with Pain, and his Spirits harassed with revolving upon what he had already suffered, and what he was yet to go through, he was resolved to increase his Opiate, although already too large; and thenceforward took the following:

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R Aq.

℞ Aq. Calc. ℥j. Elix. Paregoric. ℥ss. Phylone
 Rom. ℥ss. Syr. e Mecon. ℥j. ss. f. Haustus
 Hora Somni sumendus.

However, he judged proper to keep as clear of these execrated Medicines, the Opiates, as possible; for though, at Times, in the Stone, they certainly do some Good, especially in the Extremity of the Fit; yet, if they are continued long, and taken for any considerable Time in large Quantities, they often stupefy the affected Organ, bring on Palsies and Convulsions, and render the Disease they were given to relieve incurable.

The Doctor continued in this deplorable Situation for above a Week, when his Pain began to abate, and to descend a little lower; whereby he conjectured that this troublesome Stone Concrete was got into the Beginning of the Ureter: And, though the Pain, upon this Change of Situation, in the Stone, was somewhat easier, yet his Distaste to all Manner of Victuals was much the same; however, it moved forward and descended towards the Bladder. The seventh or eighth Night, from his Conception of its Motion for

a Passage, obliged him to take the same Opiate he had done some Nights before; but no Manner of Ease ensued, nor did he scarce close his Eyes the whole Night. For this Reason he took the same Opiate every Night, and was obliged to have it by him, in Case it should be wanted; but it only was wanted one Night.

The Stone, at this Time pressing hard against the Sides of the Ureter, put him to a little more Pain, by which he conceived it was got down to about the Middle of his Organ. He vomited several Times, while the Stone was in the Pelvis; but does not remember he ever did after it was got into the Ureter, nor was the Pain so hot, sharp, and extremely affecting and sensible, while it continued in the former Organs: However, he perceived by its Motion it came forward by slow Degrees, making a Descent towards the Bladder. The Reader, he hopes, will consider, that the Doctor is a little more particular than otherwise he would have been, as he speaks from the Feelings of Nature, and treats of a Disease that most severely afflicted himself.

But

But when the Stone came a little lower, he perceived it to stagnate, as the Pain did not descend, nor was there any Numbness in his right Thigh; for he had no other Way to judge of the Stone's Motion and Situation but by the Pain. Under this Dilemma he could conceive nothing more proper to supple the Part, relax the Ureter affected, and enlarge the Passage, than warm Fomentations, emollient Cataplasms, and softening balsamic Medicines. These all were tried, but tried in vain; this did not relieve the Parts, nor could he perceive the Stone to move from the Part it possessed. He then had a Turpentine Clyster administered; it gave him some Relief, and asswaged the Pain in his Bowels: From thence the Doctor continued to do every Thing possible for a Week, without finding himself much better. He considered whether the warm Bath might not be of Service, but he conceived that the warm Bath acts equally upon all the Parts; and, his Obstructions being local, he was fully persuaded, that nothing but local Remedies could relieve him.

Elix.

Elix. Vitriol. Dulc. 3 iij. Syr. Croc. 3 j. f.
Mixt. Sumat. Quant. Nuc. Moschat. per-
rindie cum Cochlear. iij. vel. iv. Mixt. seq.

Besides, he was so emaciated from what was done, and the many purging Medicines he had taken, that he had little Reason to try an exhaling Medicine; for the Doctor was sensible, that the Stone, in some Cases, stagnates in its Passage through the Ureter from the Kidneys to the Bladder, and now and then inhabits highly scorbutic the Parts where the Stone lodged mortified, and proves the Death of the Patient; and therefore, being costive in his Body, he took a little lenitive Electuary in the Morning, and an Opiate at Night going to Rest.

And in these Circumstances he could conceive nothing more proper than the Morning following to send for Mr. Jones, the Cupper, at the *Royal Bagnio, Chancery-Lane*, who fixed six or seven Cups to the Parts affected, in a Line a little below the Kidney, stretching near the Os Pubis, as nearest the Part affected; and the largest to the Part where he conceived the Stone obstructed; and from thence he took about
five

five or six Ounces of Blood. This was done on *Sunday* Morning, as near as I can judge, the 28th of *July*, 1765: And, after the Cups were taken off, his Spirits being faint and languid, he had Recourse to a Glas of white Lisbon, and at Night took the same Opiate he had done before, and rested tolerably well. This Operation asswaged his Pain, took off the Inflammation, and intirely relaxed the Fibres of the Ureter that too strongly embraced the Stone, and in that narrow Part of this Organ prevented its Descent: But, this obstructing Cause being removed, it immediately came forward, and in a little Time descended into the Bladder. However, the next Morning, he perceived the same Pain, when he judged it stagnated, but not so affecting: But the Morning after, taking the following opening Stomach-medicine, and an Opiate that Evening, he slept well at Night, and found himself much relieved the next Morning:

R Tinct. Rhei vinos ʒj. Tinct. Sen. ʒ. Tinct. Sen. ʒ iij. Syr. de Spin. Cervin. ʒjss. f. Haust. Sumendus. Mane R Aq. Calc. ʒj. Elix. Panegoric ʒjss. Theriaca. Androm. ʒj. Syr. e Mecon ʒjss. f. Haustus.

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The Night after he repeated this Medicine, and the next Day found himself perfectly easy and mightily refreshed; from all which he concluded, that the Stone was got into the Bladder, though he perceived nothing of its Motion into that Organ, after he was cupped: However, he found his Spirits more lightsome, could move his Legs with the greatest Ease, turn in Bed, and walk without Pain. In three Days Time he took a Coach to *Westminster*, and found it tolerably easy; and a Week after, or less, he went down in a Carriage to *Lewisham*, and bore the Jolting, both going and coming, without much Pain or Fatigue, and therefore was in Hopes all would do well; for he had no Pain, slept sound without Opiates, and exercised without any Uneasiness. These Medicines following are what the Doctor used to restore his Constitution, after the frequent Pains and Paroxysms of the Stone had much impaired his Habit of Body.

R Pulv. Cortic. Peruv. 3 v. j. Gum. Guiac.
Calc. Antimon. 3 ji. Cinnab. Antimon. 3 iij.
Mithridat. 3 fs. Syr. Carioph. q. f. f. Electa-
E rium.

rium. Aq. Menth. Pip. $\frac{3}{4}$ v. j. Tinct. Cardomom. Minor. $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij.

And, as I sometimes had an Occasion for Opiates, so I desired Mr. *Roberts* to make the preceding Anodyne Draught in the following Mixture:

R Calc. $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. Elix. Paregoric. $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. Theriaca Androm. $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. Syr. e Mecon. $\frac{3}{4}$ j. f. Mixt. Sumat. Cochlear. iiij. vel. iiij. pro. dosi.

From what was done by the Medicines, the Doctor was in great Hopes that the Stone, now come into the Bladder, though formed in the Kidneys, was a clustered one cemented into one Concrete by fabulous Corpuscles, and would in Time dissolve in the Bladder, and discharge by the urinary Passages to his great Relief and Emolument.

S E C T I O N III.

Of the Enlargement of the Stone, after its Descent from the Kidneys to the Bladder; and of the Grounds and Reasons of its Enlargement; with the Symptoms,

Symptoms, Phænomena, and Relief given in the first Fit.

THUS at last it was disengaged from the affected Ureter and got into the Bladder; but, how this calculous crufted Concrete was to be discharged from this important Organ, what Medicines were necessary to ease, break, or dissolve the Stone, thus lodged in the Bladder, was the great Point in Question: In short, all the Medicines he had taken, or could take, did not procure him that Ease and Relief he hoped to receive in his Case.

There is not one Disease, through the whole Republic of Physic, that requires more Attention, Care, and powerful Remedies, than the Stone in the Bladder; for it is not like most other Diseases that are often greatly relieved, and sometimes perfectly cured by Bleeding, Purging, and Medicines that operate by Sweat, Urine, and Perspiration; but requires a different Treatment and Medicines properly adapted to the Case in Hand. The Gout certainly, in some Cases, is more exquisitely painful: But the Stone in the Bladder, if

a compact Body, and larger than can pass, is a most deplorable Evil, and cannot be relieved but by either a Dissolution or the Knife.

The Stone, after it comes into the Bladder, proves only the Nucleus for a future larger Stone to increase upon; and is generally so soft and spongy as to be buoyed up in the Urine, and seldom touches either the Fund or Sides of the Bladder; so that, if there be any Sensation, it is usually a very slight one, and may rather be called a troublesome, titillating Uneasiness, than properly a dolorous Pain; but, as it grows larger, if it happens to jar against the Neck of the Bladder, and bolts into the Passage, if it doth not discharge, it immediately recoils, and the Patient is easier again till the next Return.

Most Persons, subject to the Stone, are liable to generate much Wind in the Bowels, which often discharges up or down, but gives little more Relief, than as the Patient sometimes gets rid of a troublesome Guest, that, if it stagnates, is apt to bloat up the Intestines, bears hard upon
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the Stomach, and by that Means causes him to be a little short-breathed.

It is observable, that the Pain is never so great and exquisite, for some Time after the Stone comes into the Bladder, as it was while in the Kidneys: And the Reason is, because the Space in this latter Organ is more contracted, and the Stone every-where more confined and embraced by its Fibres than in the Bladder, when it has a larger Compass for its Motion. While the Stone remains in the Kidneys, it is generally cemented, as we observed above, by a juster Position of Parts; but, when once it has cleared its Situation, and is got into the Bladder, then the Increase is made by Lamination upon which the Incrustations are formed, one above, or over another; and so these Calculus in the Bladder are said to be counted like those called Bezoar Stones; or its Nucleus somewhat resembles an Onion, whose Center is inclosed by various Rinds or Foldings.

But, though the Doctor continued tolerably easy for some Time after the Stone was come into the Bladder, yet alas! this was but a transient Relief! For, in less than
than

than four Months, he began to perceive Obstructions in his Urine, and somewhat of a Strangury seized him; he had an Inclination to make this Fluid oftener than usual, and what came away was done with some Degree of Pain. These Symptoms went on from bad to worse, so that, in less than half a Year, the Stone was enlarged, although it made no Impression of Weight upon the Perineum, as is usual in Stones of the Bladder: This made him conclude, that the cemented Concrete was of a light, friable, spongy Nature, and therefore would require a lesser Force, from the dissolving Cause, to break it, and discharge the broken Fragments from the Bladder: He could perceive it often to bolt against the Neck; but, as nothing came away, he conjectured that it was too large to pass unbroken.

The Doctor was highly sensible, that, if it continued any large Space of Time in the Bladder, it would grow larger, and subject him to more intense Misery, than any he had suffered before; and this proved to be his sad Fate: For, though he had divers Uneasinesses before the Month
of

of *November*, 1765, yet none that affected him so much as that he could properly call them Fits or Paroxysms, and which were easily relieved by the Medicines he had taken before; but it returned about the second of *November* of the same Year. The Doctor was suddenly seized with a severe Strangury, that put him to exquisite Pain, and for two or three Days continued miserably afflicting. He made little or no Urine for three Days, and could take no Rest, either in Bed or up. He took his usual purging diuretic Medicine; and, though it relieved him for a Day or two, yet he was obliged to take it again, and repeat it a third Time three Days after, with the diuretic Opiates at Night. He advised the Alteration of the Anodyne Opiates, and ordered twelve Grains of the Pil. Japonic. instead of the Elix. Purgoric. which in this Case was judged a more appropriated Medicine, and filled up the usual Strength of the Draught by half an Ounce of the Aq. Baphean. He drank the Barley and Lime Waters, of each equal Parts, strongly impregnated with the Gum Arabic, for his usual Drink, whereupon all became tolerably easy.

Another

Another Fit seized the Doctor about the eighth or ninth of *December* of the same Year ; but that, being occasioned by a little Intemperance, was easily removed by an abstemious Diet, and went off in three or four Days, without taking any Medicine besides the opening Stomach-draught, and the anodyne diuretic Opiate, for three Nights successively. From the best Reflections we are able to make upon this Subject, it clearly appears, that all Fits of the Stone, if they are not caused from Inflammations or Ulcers, do arise from the Motion of this concremented Calculus ; and the Intensity of the Pain, Severity of the Symptoms, and exquisite Torture, it often creates, is usually in Proportion to the Largeness of the Stone, its Density and Greatness of the Motion it is put upon, either by the Air, Diet, Exercise, or the unseasonable Administration of forcing Medicines : And, for this Reason, great Care ought always to be taken that we advise not too forcing Diuretics ; for these seldom fail to bring on a Dysuria, and other Symptoms of an Inflammation, rather than abate that scalding

ing Heat, more or less an inseparable Companion of all those that suffer from a Stone in the Bladder; larger than can well be discharged by the urinary Passages:

SECTION IV.

Of the Returns of the Calculous Paroxysms; and the great Pains and exquisite Torture that accompanied these Fits, while the Stone remained unbroken in the Bladder; and the little Respite received from all the Medicines he had taken, or could use.

THE Doctor went on, at Times, better and worse, for near four Years from the first Attack of a Paroxysm from the Stone in the right Kidney, and that without any Prospect of Success, as it always returned once a Month, or six Weeks, and put him usually to great Distress. He comes now to speak of the Returns of the Fits that affected him in the Year 1766; for, on *January* the fifth, he had a most severe Paroxysm, that put him to the greatest Pain and Torture imaginable; under these deplorable Circumstances,

ces, during the Paroxysm, he had very few Intervals of Ease; seldom a Night passed without being obliged to take an Opiate in the Evening, and another in the Middle of the Night. He took all the Medicines he could hear of likely to do Good, and that would stay upon his Stomach; but to little Purpose.

In short, under this severe Fit he was so sensibly handled, that he does not chuse to mention the Severity of the Symptoms, lest the ill-natured World should question the Integrity with which he writes; for he is perfectly well assured, that some Nights he has been above 20 Times out of Bed to make Urine, and could discharge it only by Drops; and, if a little Spoonful was made at a Time, that was only in case he fell into a Doze for Half an Hour, by the Force of the second Opiate, towards the Dawn of the Morning: Nor could he sit to Breakfast, Dinner, or Tea, for Pain and Torture: But those Gentlemen, that have laboured under the Stone in the Bladder, are better able to feel than to describe the deplorable Pains he suffered, while the
Stone

Stone was both in the right Kidney and the Bladder.

At last it came down into the Bladder, and was so bad, and his Pains came on so fast, that he gave himself up for a lost Man, and was fully persuaded that his Age was so far advanced, that nothing could help him. This was the most formidable Paroxysm he hitherto had endured; for it seemed not to give Way to any Medicines he had taken before; neither his opening diuretic Draught, nor his anodyne diuretic Opiate, had scarce any Effect upon him; so that he was under the greatest Distress it was possible for a Mortal to labour under, to know what to do further: At last, he took the opening diuretic Draught, with two Scruples of Senna only, and about six Grains of Mercurius Dulcis sexies sublimat. made into a Bolus, over Night; which operated kindly, and somewhat relieved his Pain and Symptoms. He repeated the same Medicines two Days after, and, with the Use of Lime-water and Milk, the Gum Arabic in Barley-water, and a Couple of the Opiates in the Night, he found himself, in three or four Days Time, tolerably

easy; but this partial Ease was not obtained till about the Twenty-second of *January*.

After he had some Respite from his Dolours, he was advised by a learned Gentleman of the Faculty to take the following Medicine:

R Sal. Tart. Calc. viv. ana ʒss. Aq. Font. bullient. ʒxjv. Stet in Infusion. Horis xxiv. Postea bulliatur; fumat ʒij. in lbs. Aq. Hordei impregnat. fortiter cum Gum. Arabic. vel in Haustu Emuls. com.

This Medicine certainly was of Service, and brought away some Gravel and divers granulated little Stones; but it put him to excessive Pain, and was too nearly related to the Principles of the Soap-lees to try it much; however, he took it upon the Return of the Paroxysm in *March*, but it gave little Relief.

I was mightily advised to take the following Dissolvent, recommended by a particular Friend:

R Sal. Sennert. ʒiss. Aq. Hordei ʒjss. Aq. Raphan. C. ʒij. Syr. Alth. ʒijss. f. Haustus sumendus singulo Mane.

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The Doctor took this but two Mornings, and the Pain it occasioned was so great as not to be endured, tho' he drank a great Quantity of Barley-water, strongly impregnated with Gum Arabic: He was again advised to take the Soap-lees in Milk, or in Half a Pint of Veal-broth, Night and Morning, as the best Medicine, either to dissolve the Stone, if its Corpuscles were not too closely connected; or force it away by Urine, if it was small enough to pass the Urethra; but he declined taking that corrosive Liquid, knowing how much it had injured that unfortunate Gentleman the late Lord Orford, Dr. Jurin, and divers that have taken it since their Time.

As soon as the Doctor was able to reflect, he began to dread the Return of such another Paroxysm, and therefore was desirous to try the Efficacy of the Bark; for he was sensible that it had been highly serviceable in divers Cases of the Gout; in relieving Mortifications; in separating the mortified from the sound Parts; and in divers periodical nervous Diseases: Why not give some Help in the periodical Return

turn of the calculous Paroxysms, as the Stone might be periodically agitated and put in Motion by a sudden Excitation of the Fever, usually intermitting for a Month or five Weeks? However, he was resolved to try the Efficacy of that Medicine in his Case, since it had helped so many; and he took it in the following Mixture:

℞ Aq. Calc. lbs. Aq. Raphan. C. ʒiiij. Pulv.
Cortic. Peruv. Tinct. Cortic. Peruv. ā ʒss.
Syr. Alth. ʒi. f. Mixtur. Sumat. Cochlear.
VI. 6ta quaque Hora.

The Doctor took, at Times, about Half a Dozen Ounces of the best Bark that could be procured; and this excellent Medicine kept off the Fit for full two Months. He continued the Bark on; but the Paroxysm returned the 19th of *March*, though it was not a very severe Fit. All that Length of Time, the Doctor discharged some Gravel and divers little Stones, and, I think, once a little Fragment. The Doctor acknowledges that the Bark retarded the Coming on of a Fit, but never put it entirely by; for, though the calculous Paroxysm

roxyfm was sometimes kept off by its Use, yet the Fit was sure to return, and, when it came on, usually, was much more painful and distressing than before. This Fit in *March* did not continue above six or seven Days; and the Doctor does not remember he took above one opening diuretic Draught and two of the Opiates: And though, during this little Intermision, he repeated the Bark, yet, on *April* the 11th, another Fit attacked him, and that almost as severe as any he had suffered before; nor could he entertain any Hopes of surmounting the Pain, Anxiety, and Distress, brought upon him with little or no Intermision. This Fit continued till his Strength and Spirits were almost exhausted, so that every little Turn upon Nature much chagrined him, and the least Evacuation dispirited and made him faint; and, though the Opiate gave him some Respite from his Dolours, yet he had no solid Relief till he used the *Daucus-seeds*, nor then, till he joined with it that of the *Greater Burdock*. The former, as it relieved *Thomas Butler*, Esq; in his Letter to the Bishop of *Kildare*, communicated to me

me by my very good Friend, Mr. *Turner*; you have in the VIIIth and IXth Sections.

But, though the Doctor followed the Example of this worthy, humane Gentleman, he took the *Daucus*-seed Tea for a Week without the same desired Effect, as will appear when we come to treat of the soveraign Virtues of the *Daucus* and Greater Burdock Seeds: But, whether this Defect was owing to the different Situation of their respective Stones, Mr. *Butler's* being seated in the Kidney, while the Doctor laboured under the same Affliction in the Bladder; or whether the Difference of Constitution might not make a considerable Alteration in the Operation of the same Medicine; are Points not easily determinable.

After he had got some Respite from his Dolours, he advised with divers Persons subject to the Stone: Some could neither bear a Carriage, nor walk a-foot, without bloody Urine: Others were subject, upon taking a Jaunt on Horseback or Foot, to make Urine of a Coffee-ground Colour, and sometimes Urine tinged with a little Blood: He cannot say he was much sub-

ject to bloody Urine, unless when obliged to take a Journey many Miles into the Country, and return the same Day. But, whenever a large Stone came away, or a Fragment, he was sure to make Urine tinged with Blood. The Doctor talked with divers who undoubtedly had a Stone in their Bladders, and were liable to discharge an Urine that, after it had stood some Time, would separate a Slime that portended that, if there was not already an Ulcer formed in the Bladder, this Misfortune would be the Patient's Fate in a little Time.

SECTION V.

Of the Air, Diet, Exercise, and Rest, as Non-naturals the most concerned in relieving the Stone or Gravel, lodged in either the Kidneys or Bladder.

BUT, before we can attempt to speak of the Virtues of specific Medicines, and how they act on the Stone, it will be highly necessary that we proceed to treat of a Diet and Exercise most properly adapted to mitigate the Symptoms, assuage the
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Pain, and relieve the Organs oppressed with the Inflammations and Pressure of the Stone and Gravel; for the Doctor considered, that these three Modes of living, during the Period he was harrassed with these petrified Concretes, were the most proper to relieve the Symptoms affecting, whether in the Kidney or the Bladder.

He will be very concise in what he has to say upon the Subject of Diet, since everybody must be sensible, that almost all Diseases, not accidental, arise from the indigestible Aliments, taken into the Stomach in greater Quantities than can either be changed into Nourishment, or flung off by the several Discharges; and, if this be so, then all Stones, Gravels, and fabulous Concretions, bred in either the Kidneys or Bladder, assuredly arise from Salts, not thoroughly digested and subdued by the Force of the Stomach, Heart, and Arteries; whereupon, when they come to the Kidneys for Secretion, they are then drawn into Union and Contact with each other, and generate these petrified Concretes of the greatest Detriment to the Patient.

Now he readily perceived, that the only

safe Way to prevent the Generation and Increase of Stones, Gravel, and fabulous Concretions, in any Organ of the Body, was to prevent the Generation of Salts in the Blood; and the properest Way to accomplish this Point is, as much as possible, to live upon Aliments that nourish much, afford little Excrement, and contain the least saline Matter, the true Ground and Cause of Concretions in the Materials that compose the Stone.

The Doctor remembers, in his younger Years, while under a dangerous Decay, he was advised to a Milk-diet, which did very well, and with other proper Means restored him; but he never could think a total Milk-diet proper for People in Years, or People that had used themselves to Ale, Wine, or other strong Liquors, in the younger Parts of Life; for it is very rare that Milk will sit easy upon the Stomachs of such People, and I have known a young Lady, that always brought up the Asses Milk curdled, Half an Hour after it was taken into the Stomach. The Doctor, therefore, judged it most adviseable, under these Circumstances, to

make Use of a Diet partly Milk, partly vegetable, and the least Part animal Food, for one of his Years: A Diet thus consulted will easily digest, and what is left as an Excrement will go off by the sensual Evacuations appointed by Nature for their Discharge.

If the Patient, at any Time after his great Meal, finds his Stomach swell or bloated, or himself drowsy, let him know, that his Stomach is not able to digest what he has eaten; and the best Way to remedy this Default is to go supperless to Bed; for the Doctor never eat any Supper, unless he had only a Couple of poached Eggs and a little Spinage for Dinner; and then he had Recourse to a Glass or two of White-wine and Water and a Piece of Diet-bread; and it is his steady Opinion, that neither the Air, Exercise, nor any other Principles of the Non-naturals, can possibly create any Disease, unless an Embarrassment is laid upon Nature from the false Appetites of Eating and Drinking: And therefore the most abstemious Diet, in the Stone, is the best Method the Patient can use; and, what he eats, let him
take

take Care it be upon the youngest of all Animals.

Having done with the Aliments most proper for the Patient, he comes now to speak of Exercise and Rest most proper in the Stone and Gravel. In intense Pains, great Inflammations, and Stoppages or Suppressions of Urine, Exercise is often pernicious, especially if intense Pains or Inflammations attend the Suppression; and, as he eats little, so he has the less Occasion for Motion of any Kind. I have known several Persons that plunged themselves into inextricable Evils, by harrassing their Bodies with Exercise on Horseback, or in a Carriage; but seldom have known any great Good under intense Pains. Exercise in a Carriage has excited the Stone to Motion, which has occasioned Suppressions, Inflammations, bloody Urine, and at last an Ulcer in the Bladder; now, as he eats little, and drinks less, and that only upon light Foods; so he has less Occasion for Exercise; Rest, the Bed, and gentle Opiates, will be the best Means to consopiate his Dolours, mitigate his Pains, and assuage his other Symptoms;
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and, if his Body be costive, let him take the gentle opening Medicine above advised; and these will make all as easy and tranquil as his present State and Condition will admit.

There are divers local Gesticulations, Attitudes, and various Positions, highly proper to put the lower Limbs into, after the Patient is well apprised the Disease he labours under is the Stone in the Bladder. This is done by alternately lifting up the Heel to the Ham or Thigh; for thereby you shorten the Bladder, bring its Neck near the Fundament, and thereby enlarge its Breadth; whence the Pressure of the Stone is taken off, which mitigates the Symptoms, and renders the Pains easier.

But, though all Exercises and violent Motions are wrong in intense Pains and Inflammations occasioned from a Stone, either in the Kidneys or Bladder, yet, in granulated Gravel and fabulous Concretions, in either of these Organs, they are of singular Service; for, the more these little and small Concretes are put in Motion, the oftener they are brought to the Test of the Strainer of the respective Organs, the
sooner

sooner they are discharged from the Parts they possess, to the great Relief of the Patient: And therefore, while the Pains are only excited from Gravel or small Sand, the best Remedy is Motion, and the best Motion Exercise, either Walking, Riding on Horseback; or, if the Patient chuse it, let him go in an open Chaise. And the Doctor always observes, in Walking, that short Steps and many are greatly preferable to long-stretching Strides, which often strain the Muscles of the Bladder, put the Stone or Gravel into Motion, and sometimes occasion a Fit in the Exercise of Riding: A gentle Trot, if it be only Gravel, will avail much to discharge the petrified Concretes these Organs are subject to; but, if a Stone, my best Advice is to keep still; for all these Motions create great Pain, exasperate the Symptoms, and occasion bloody Urine; and it is well, if an Ulcer in the Kidneys or Bladder is not the Consequence: And these Methods, steadily pursued, will do all that can properly be expected from the Non-naturals, provided he takes Care to keep his Body gently soluble with the Medicines above advised.

SECTION VI.

Of the salutary Force, Efficacy, and Virtues of a Crust of Bread, in the Stone and Gravel, eaten early in a Morning fasting; and the great Benefit that divers Calculous People have received by their Perseverance in that Practice..

AS the Bookseller did not think proper to consult the Doctor concerning any Alterations or Additions he might chuse to make, in any of the Editions already published, of a Crust of Bread eaten early in a Morning fasting; so he hopes the Editor will not be displeased to see divers Anecdotes in this Section, not taken Notice of in any of the Publications of that Book, which quickly went through three or four Impressions, and, contrary to his Expectation, was well received by the Public. In this Section, he intends only to speak of the great Virtue of the fasting Saliva, as it relieves the Stone and Gravel, and undoubtedly is a noble Medicine in divers Diseases: But here he intends to
confine

confine his Sentiments to these petrified Concretes, as they affect the Kidneys and Bladder; and insert a few Observations not taken Notice of in any of the former Editions of that Book.

Upon this Subject, we are to consider that the Saliva-fluid has already passed the most considerable Impressions of the muscular System, and partakes not only of the most vigorous Activity, but also, in Course, has imbibed the most penetrating Parts of the Bile, and all the fine spirituous Lymph poured into the chylous Vessels in its Ascent to the Heart; where arriving, it is, by the Force of this important Organ, and ascending Trunk of the Aorta, driven into the carotid Arteries, whose smallest Branches deliver it to be secreted by the parotid, maxillary, and sublingual Glands; by whose excretory Orifices this fine, thin, volatile Fluid is deposited in the Mouth, there to serve divers great and important Purposes in the animal Oeconomy.

Now, the fasting Saliva may properly enough be accounted a Recrement; yet the Doctor can by this Means judge it a

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pure Excrement, and a Secretion of no farther Use to the Body, when once it is secreted from the Blood and deposited in the Mouth; for, when it comes to be taken as a Medicine in a Morning fasting, this is not the first, but often the second or third Time, that it has gone its Rounds, and circulated with the Blood from the Stomach and Intestines to the Mouth again by a continued Rotation, whereby it imbibes those Principles that enable it so powerfully to break down all Obstructions, discharge all gravelly Concretions, and break all Stones capable of a Dissolution: And we need to have no other Reason of its Power, Force, and Efficacy to do these mighty Feats, than to consider that the Saliva is that noble, fine, attenuated Fluid, last secreted from the Blood, except the animal Spirits; and therefore is the most active, forcible, and penetrating Liquor of any in the whole animal Oeconomy, except as before excepted: And, as for Fasting, it is of no farther Use to the Saliva, than as it renders this Fluid more acrid, sharp, and penetrating, and consequently more capable of resolving all Obstructions
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in calculous Cases, than when swallowed with our Victuals at our ordinary Meals.

And I look upon these great Helps, often ascribed to what we call Nature, many Times to arise from the common Saliva, swallowed down with the alimentary Liquors we drink in various Diseases, and which, in divers Fevers, often give great, sudden, and surprising Turns to the most distracting Symptoms; whereupon the Patient sometimes recovers, beyond all the Expectations of either the Physician or his Friends; for it quickly makes its Way, along with the Nourishment, into the most impenetrable Organs of the Body; where it opens all Obstructions in the minutest Fibres of the Viscera, resolves the Viscidities of the scrophulous Juices, and, by its viscous Property, sheathes the Acrimony of the active saline Principles, whereby all Inflammations, Pains, and Suppressions of Urine, are relieved: It contributes mightily to discharge all small Stones and Gravel from the Kidneys, and often gives great Relief to those lodged in the Bladder itself. In short, there is not a Nerve, arterial or muscular Fibre, in the whole Body of Man,

but what may receive considerable Relief from this Wonder-working Balsam of Life, the fasting Saliva.

But, though this fine attenuated and dissolving Fluid has been of great Service to the Doctor, yet nothing put an End to his calculous Afflictions, till he made Use of the Daucus and greater Burdoc Seeds: These, by the Discharges they made of Gravel, Stones, and Fragments, intirely relieved the Symptoms, and so far made all the several Organs easy, as to induce him to believe that he was perfectly cured: Which shall be the Subject of the three Discourses following the ensuing Section, and which close this little Tract.

S E C T I O N VII.

Of the Virtues of Weeds, wild Herbs, and Field-plants in general, and how much they are preferable, in divers Diseases, to all other Vegetables collected from the best cultivated Gardens and Inclosures you can form: And the Reason and Grounds of these Differences.

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BUT, before the Doctor proceeds to treat of the great Virtues, superabundant Qualities, and salutary Effects of the greater Burdoc and the Daucus or wild Carrot Seeds in particular, he judges it highly proper to speak a few Things of Weeds, wild Roots, Field-plants, Flowers, and their Seeds in general; and to inform Mankind how much their Virtues excel, in Diseases, above all that can be produced from Vegetables raised up in Gardens, or collected from Inclosures. It is a common Maxim, That every Thing is best in its Season; and I add; That every Vegetable has the noblest Virtue, as it is cultivated by Nature. The Reason why I speak of this is, because I have known some Gentlemen, subject to the Gravel, so desirous to sow Plants, as to transplant the Roots of Marsh-mallows from the Fens into their Gardens, in Hopes of having the Herbs and Flowers greatly enlarged in their Virtues; but they were mistaken, for the best Gardeners acknowledge, that, in Gardens or Inclosures, the Herbs, Roots, and Seeds, are more plump and succulent, and have

have a finer Flavour, a larger Figure, and are more beautiful, as they were intended by the God of Nature more for Man's Pleasure, Recreation, and Nourishment, than for Medicines to cure Diseases.

But the wild Plants, Roots, Flowers, and Seeds, that grow in the Fields, refuse or waste Grounds, though they are hirsute, rougher, and usually less active in their Flavour and Smell, yet they abound with greater Plenty of fixed Salts; so that they more powerfully penetrate and resolve, and will, in most Cases, effectuate a successful Cure, sooner than the former. And those that have attended the Apothecaries Company, in the Days of their general Herb-rising, must be sensible, that most of their Herbs, brought to View, are collected out of the Fields, and few or none from Gardens, unless it be a little unknown Exotic, shewn more for Curiosity than Service; for most of their Plants, Herbs, and Flowers, of any great Consequence in Physic, are gathered out of Ditches, By-ways, and barren Grounds: This is the Order of Nature, and what she most delights in; for, however a Transi-
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tion may help the Growth of Plants, certain we are it will impair their Efficacy in Diseases; for the Fatness of the Earth in Gardens, and the Goodness of the Soil, only serve to enlarge the Species, plump the Plants, and render them more succulent for Nourishment; but do not afford that Plenty of essential as well as fixed Salts, necessary to give a Medicine that Energy, Force, and Efficacy, to render it capable of removing the Causes of Diseases that afflict the Patient.

The Doctor only speaks of these Distinctions, to shew that the wild Roots, the Field-plants, and the vulgar Shrubs, that spring from Roots or Seeds, as they grow in the By-ways, fenny Grounds, and other Commons, are often gifted with Principles, Powers, and salutary Effects, that all the Culture of the best Gardens in *Europe* will not be able to equal; and we know, that there are certain Roots, Plants, and Seeds, that grow wild in the Woods, refuse Grounds, and near fenny Swamps, whose Virtues are not to be paralleled, in divers Diseases; as the wild Valerian Roots in paralytic and convulsive Diseases; the

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Trifolium paludosum, or fenny Trefoil, which, joined with some other Ingredients, is a most excellent Medicine for the Rheumatism. Nor do I know a better Spring Medicine for the Scurvy, than the purified Juices of Scurvy-grass, Brook-lime, and Water-creffes, purified with the Juice of a *Seville* Orange, taken in a Morning fasting.

And, to shew what great Esteem Physicians have had for Seeds, they have classed and brought this Order of Vegetables into the four greater and four lesser Lots, and into the four greater and four lesser cold Seeds, to shew their Powers and Excellency above all other Branches of the Vegetable Kingdom: It is true, they have taken no Notice of the five opening Roots, of the five emollient Herbs, and the four cordial Flowers; yet, it must be confessed, that they have not distinguished them, in the same appropriated Manner, as they have done the hot and cold Seeds: From whence I infer, that they had a higher Opinion of their Virtues and Powers, than of any other Parts of the Vegetable Creation.

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Very wisely therefore did the Divine Providence, in creating these Plants, Herbs, and Weeds, provide for the Good of Mankind; for we observe, that most of these Medicines shoot up every-where, and are to be got in all Places, and the best Preparation is almost as easy, as the Places are known where they grow; for either their Juices expressed, or the Herb itself made into Tea, or a simple Infusion, will prove a sovereign Remedy for the Diseases they are known to be proper in: And sometimes, when they are infused in Oil, or mixed with Lard, they then make an Oil, or sovereign Ointment, or Balsam, excellent for external Scurfs, Blains, Scabs, and Tettery Sores, or Tumours.

But, to speak somewhat particular of Seeds, as this is the most important Subject contained in this little Tract, we observe, that not only the Moderns, but the greatest Physicians of all Antiquity, have mightily extolled these Seeds, for their extraordinary Efficacy in divers Diseases; and we observe that all Seeds contain the Life and vegetating Power of the Plant, and are capable of producing others of the same

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Species :

Species: And therefore, as these Seeds consist of the most active Principles, of the greatest Force and Energy, so may they be expected, from their Operation, to produce more happy Effects, than any other Sorts of the Plants whatever.

And indeed, when Almighty God endued refuse Plants and Seeds and Herbs with such excellent Properties, he took Care, at the same Time, that the easiest Preparation should best serve to draw out their Virtues; and no Preparation can be easier, or more simple, than the Pouring upon the Seeds, Plants, or Herbs, cut or bruised, hot boiling Water; and letting them stand a convenient Time in this State of Infusion. In Cases of the Stone and Gravel, it is proper that it stand four Hours, the better to draw out the essential and fixed Salts, which have powerful Effects, both to discharge the Stones, if they be little; and to dissolve them, if they be larger than can well pass the Urethra.

And we observe that, whenever a Vegetable is mightily cried up by the Ancients, as excellent in the Stone or Gravel, there the Seeds generally prevail, and are amply recom-

recommended above all the other Parts of the vegetable Creation.

S E C T I O N VIII.

Of the sovereign Powers, excellent Virtues, and anodyne Qualities of the greater Burdoc and the Daucus or wild Carrot Seeds, and their great Virtues in both Stone and Gravel.

HAVING, in the former Section, made some trite Observations in general concerning the Preference given to wild Plants, Herbs, and Seeds, above those cultivated in Gardens, or shut up in Inclosures in particular Grounds, I proceed now to speak of the Daucus or wild Carrot Seeds and the Seeds of the greater Burdoc: And, though these two Medicines are the best in Nature for Persons subject to the Stone and Gravel, yet there is a Salt in all Vegetables, which is much more diuretic in some Plants than others, and much more in those Seeds of Plants, than in either the Plant itself, the Flowers, or the Fruit; as these Seeds have imbibed more of the Salts of the Earth, more of

the enlivening Powers of the Sun, to draw up the Salts, and to concoct, digest, and actuate them for special Purposes, that they may be able to penetrate, break, and dissolve the Stone concreted, and fabulous Concretions, to the great Relief and Emolument of the Patient.

When I was a young Physician, I used to talk much of the Stone-breakers, and the penetrating Qualities of their Corpuscles in rending Stones asunder. But, now I am grown older, I do not presume to enter into the dark and hidden Secrets of Nature: All that we know of these remote Qualities is, that such Things have been done, and certainly are done, under such and such Diseases, by such and such Medicines; make such and such Changes and Alterations under their Symptoms; continue so circumstantiated by their constitutional Principles; but, what these Principles are, I profess I do not presume to know, nor do I understand. It is a great Happiness to know that such a Medicine has such and such Effects; but more we cannot speak of; and therefore I conclude, that Seeds of all other Vegetables, and the
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last produced, come in Play after the Buds, Leaves, Flowers, and Fruits are disposed of for either Food or Pleasure ; and by this Means they obtain the ultimate Digestion, Perfection, and Power, that the Plant can give them ; for they seldom, in most Countries, come to Perfection till the Root is almost rotten, the Leaves and Flowers they grow upon fade and wither away, and are corrupted. In short, Gentlemen, to attempt to know the Causes of Diseases is to labour to discover their Natures, their Principles, and Motions ; from whence we discover their Events, and the properest Method to relieve those that are relieveable by Medicine : But, if you ask me, How the Daucus or wild Carrot Seeds dissolve the Stone and expel its Fragments ? I must tell you I do not presume to enter so far into the secret Principles of Herbs and Plants, as to discover their interior Virtues and Powers : But I thank God for the great Service they have done me and others.

The Doctor suffered much before, yet his Fits kept off, and he had some Intervals of Ease and Tranquillity, sometimes, for the Compass of three or four Weeks ;
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but, towards the Close of *February*, in 1766, his Fits followed him so fast, that it was rare he had above a Week, nine Days, or a Fortnight's Respite from his Dolours at most; and, to procure that little Relief, he was obliged to take his opening Draught, and three or four Spoonfuls of his anodyne diuretic Mixture at Night, going to Rest; for, without these, he had little or no Ease or Sleep, till he met with the Burdoc and wild Carrot Seeds: And therefore, in the ensuing Pages, I shall first, in this Section, discourse on the sovereign Powers, the excellent Virtues, and anodyne Qualities of the Burdoc and wild Carrot Seeds. Secondly, consider the Modes of Time, Quantity, and Adjustment, necessary to be observed in preparing and taking a Tea or Infusion made of these vegetable Seeds: And, lastly, the Relief given by taking the Infusion or Tea made of these Seeds, and the Grounds and Reasons that induced the Doctor to believe he was perfectly cured.

After the Doctor perceived the Medicine he employed before had not the desired Effect, as usual, he began to despair
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of Success, and considered himself as a dying Man and one that had not long to live in this troublesome World: While he was revolving upon these dejecting Ideas, his good Friend, Mr. *Turner*, was pleased kindly to acquaint him with a Letter in *The Public Ledger*, of April 23, 1766, from *Thomas Butler*, Esq; of *Warminster*, in *Wilts*, directed to the Right Reverend *Thomas*, Lord Bishop of *Kildare*.

In this Letter that Gentleman informs the Bishop, That he had laboured under that painful Disorder, the Stone in the Kidneys, at least forty-six Years, which at last became so painful that he could no longer sit at Table, but, wherever he came, was obliged to lie down, and eat his Meat, and converse with his Friends, in that forlorn Posture: At length, his Pains were so sharp and continual, that he expected he had but a short Time to live: He had applied, as he tells us, to Physicians, Apothecaries, Quacks, and old Women; made Use of Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines; took fourscore nauseous Draughts of it, with a full Dose of the ill-tasted Powder; but all in vain, for he received no Manner of Relief.

lief. In this miserable State and Condition, he had Recourse to the Daucus or wild Carrot Seeds, strongly recommended by Mr. Boyle. Of this Seed he made a Tea, and sweetened it with *Lisbon* Sugar. He drank Half a Pint of it Night and Morning, and in three Days his Pains were greatly relieved, and in five Days more they perfectly left him.

This contains the material Parts of Mr. Butler's Letter.

From the Purport of this Letter it clearly appears, that this Gentleman owed all the Relief he received to a Tea made of the Daucus or wild Carrot Seeds alone. These Seeds, so far as we are able to penetrate into their Causes of Action from their Effects, are gently diuretic: They ease Pain at the same Time that they force Urine, and are therefore anodyne: They, in my Opinion, rather relax the Fibres than contract the Organs: They both cause greater Discharges of Gravel from the Kidneys and Bladder, than naturally would discharge from these Organs without their Assistance. He took this Seed in Tea, to the Quantity of Half a Pint twice a Day, with
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its Powers, with a surprizing Success; for it removed his Pain, and made him tolerably easy, so that he could transact his Affairs without much Pain. The Doctor followed his Example, but had not the same Success; for, though he was somewhat easier, yet the Pains returned; and therefore he had Recourse to the Works of Mr. Boyle, Vol. III, abridged by Dr. Shaw; where he treats of some choice Specifics and Medicinal Experiments for the Cure of divers Diseases, and where, in Page 660, *Experiment* 386, he advises, as good in both Stone and Gravel, in either Kidneys or Bladder, equal Quantities of common Daucus and Burdoc Seeds, being well mixed, and an Ounce put into a Gallon of Ale; and, after it is well fined, let the Patient use it for his ordinary Drink. This Advice leads him to speak of the greater Burdoc Seed, and the great Relief he received from it and the wild Carrot Seed mixed together. There are various Kinds of Docks, all enumerated amongst the various Kinds of Weeds; which are usually rooted out of Gardens or Inclosures, wherever they happen spontaneously to sprout up or grow.

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The Burdoc is a Species of Weed that produces large, broad, thick Leaves, great Roots, and large strong Branches, with Burrs that cleave to your Cloaths, as you pass through any waste Grounds where they are suffered to grow. I am surprised that any Mortal could ever expect any Good from a Plant or Shrub that, to all Appearance, was created to no Manner of Purpose, but looked upon as a forlorn Excrescence of the Earth, and fit to be cast out and trodden under Foot. But, did we duly search into and examine the final Causes of Things that seem most trivial and worthless, we should often see great Reason to bless Providence for his incessant Bounty and Care over us, in giving Powers and Virtues to the most abject Weeds that grow on the Earth, and enabling them to relieve the pressing Symptoms of the most stubborn Diseases, as this of the Stone in the Bladder by all Physicians is allowed to be; and the Doctor himself had so mean an Opinion of the Burdoc-feed, that he is fully persuaded he never should have made Use of it, had not so great a Man as Mr. Boyle recommended it, in the Stone and

and Gravel. The Reason why the Doctor added the greater Burdoc-feed to the Daucus was, not that he had any Doubt concerning the Success of the other Seed alone in Mr. *Butler's* Case, but because that Gentleman's Stone was in the Kidney, while his was in the Bladder; and, as Mr. *Boyle* joined them in the same medicated Ale, so he had Reason to hope they would be attended with the same Success in Infusion or Tea, as he happily experienced, to his great Emolument. The Semen *Bar-danæ majoris*, or *Lappæ majoris*, called Burdoc-feed, has been mightily esteemed for its excellent Virtues and diuretic Quality. It relieves the Stone and Gravel in either Kidneys or Bladder, and forces these Concretes away in vast Loads of Fragments, little Stones, and small gravelly Corpuscles. *Horatius Augenius Schroder* and divers other Authors declare it will dissolve the Stone, This is a Truth the Doctor has experienced in himself, but by what Principles he will not presume to determine. This Medicine, by its diuretic and lithontriptic Quality, does not only dissolve and discharge the Stone and

Gravel, but, as a Bitter, strengthens and restores, much more than either the Bark or those Bitters we usually prescribe. The Burdoc and Daucus Seeds, jointly mixed together, prevent the Return of the calculous Paroxysms; and in some Cases, when the Fits have returned from their being omitted or left off, they relieve it again a second or third Time; they are anodyne, and, as himself believes, have supplied the Place of Opiates; for he does not remember to have taken one these six Months, but, when under a costive Body, he took his opening Physic.

These Seeds consist of the most active and penetrating Gas, capable of rending in Pieces Stones or Fragments, that of themselves are incapable of passing the urinary Discharges without their Assistance. And it is by Virtue of this penetrating Gas, or subtile diuretic Fluid resident in the essential Salts, that these Seeds are enabled to do all those mighty Feats they are recorded by eminent Authors to have done in the Scurvy, Gout, and Stone, and divers other Diseases. And, that you may know there is somewhat more in the Seeds, than other
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Parts of the Plants, they appear stronger in Fact ; when bruised, have usually the most delicate Flavour, and, when infused in proper Fluids, produce the highest-coloured Tincture of any Part of the Plant whatever. In short, they are cordial, anodyne, and contract, brace, and restore all the impaired Fibres of either Kidneys or Bladder, whereby sometimes they cure Ulcers in these important Organs, ease Pains, and relieve Stranguries, to the great Emolument of the Patient.

SECTION IX.

Of the Method most proper to prepare the Burdoc and wild Carrot Seeds, and the Times most proper to take them, in Order to render this Medicine of greatest Service in the Stone and Gravel.

BUT, before the Efficacy of these two Seeds can be discoursed upon, in the Stone and Gravel in the Kidneys or Bladder, the Doctor judges it highly necessary to speak a few Words concerning the Modes necessary to be observed in the Preparation of these vegetable Seeds ; for, though

though Mr. *Butler* has given us one of the best Ingredients for the Stone in either Kidney, yet is this Gentleman far from being exact in the Preparation of the *Daucus*-seeds, especially in a Disease of that Importance. He took six or seven Pods, or Heads, of the *Daucus* or wild Carrot Seeds; and of these he made a Pint of Tea, and drank Half a Pint every Night and Morning, sweetened with *Lisbon* Sugar, and eating with it as with other Tea. Now this is an indefinite Quantity, and will make both an irregular and improper Dose, as some of the Pods or Heads are much larger than others; and the Doctor judges, that the Quantities of all Medicines ought to be fixed, ascertained, and done by Weight and Measure; and, having two of the best and choicest Simples, the *Daucus* and greater *Burdock* Seeds, given us by the God of Nature, it has pleased the same Divine Providence, that these two Ingredients should be equally as easy in their Preparation, that the poorest and most abject Mortal might enjoy the Benefit of their Virtues, as well as the rich and mighty Lords of the World.

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The Doctor acknowledges, that, where the Flavour or volatile Parts of a Medicine are only wanted to relieve nervous Diseases, there a shorter Infusion may serve the Purpose; but, where the Ingredients are solid, dense, and compact, and their Salts and Principles not easily drawn out, there they require a longer Infusion, and sometimes Coction in an aqueous Menstruum, to oblige them to give out their Force and Energy. And therefore the Burdoc-seeds, being of a more solid, dense, and compact Body, ought to be well bruised before they are infused, because their Skins are very hard, tough, and not easily penetrable; but the Daucus, being of a light, spongy, open Nature, and easily penetrable, whose saline Principles are sooner drawn out, need little Preparation, except a little Beating in a Mortar.

After these Ingredients are thus duly prepared and mixed in equal Quantities very well together, put two Drachms into a 12 or 10 Ounce Tea-pot; and pour upon them ten Ounces of hot boiling Water; let this Tea stand in Infusion four or five Hours,

Hours, and then strain off and keep for Use; it will be better, if you take twenty Ounces of Water, and let it boil: By this Infusion, the essential Salts, and Part of the fixed, resident in all Vegetables, are drawn out into the liquid Menstruum; which prove the most efficacious Opening of all Obstructions, and the powerfulest Dissolvent of all Stones, Gravel, and fabulous Concretions, of any Medicine yet known. However, besides the Preparation of this excellent Medicine, we ought to be highly careful to adjust the Times of taking it under the Stone and Gravel; for these Times of taking Medicines ought as much to be observed as any one Thing whatever; for, if you take it upon a full Stomach, the Medicine, if it is an active one, will often operate upon the Aliments, and, mixing with the Juices of the Stomach, will be flung off by Vomit, without any Relief to the Patient; but, when the same Medicine is taken at Night going to Rest, and in a Morning early on an empty Stomach, the Medicine is quickly impelled forwards, conveyed into the Blood, and gets to the Kidneys and Bladder, where it exerts all its
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its Power in the Stone and Gravel, expected from its Force and Energy.

The Doctor himself seldom took more than Half a Pint at Night going to Rest, and much the same Quantity the next Morning fasting, seldom taking it above twice a Day; and, if three Times were necessary, he always took it at the greater Distance from his Meals: And he declares it one of the best Medicines he ever took; that it did him the most Service, and gave him the most Ease and Relief, of any he ever made Use of; for, though he discharged several Portions of Gravel, some little Stones, and now and then a Fragment might come away, yet nothing was done to Purpose, till he made Use of this Mixture.

But, if you ask him, and are desirous to know, by Virtue of what intrinsic Principles and Causes in these Seeds, these mighty Effects were wrought, he will readily tell you, that he is unable to resolve that intricate Question, and professes himself ignorant of the Cause of their Operations. However, when he was a young Physician, like other young Gentlemen of

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the Faculty, he attempted to penetrate as deeply into the secret and hidden Causes of Things, as most Gentlemen of the Faculty ; but, as he grew in Years, he quickly perceived the great Vanity, and little Truth, that was discoverable from these Studies : Nor is it possible for the most knowing Man to find out these Causes, because they are above the Reach of the greatest Wit and Genius to discover. And I defy the most learned Mortal to give the Reason and Grounds why one Medicine is bitter, another sweet, and a third acid. He may say, perhaps, That the Glands of the Tongue are so formed and modulated, as to produce these different Sensations, from the various Impressions that differently-modulated Objects make upon this Organ. But this does not answer the Question, which implies the Cause why they make these various Impressions upon this sensible Organ.

SECTION X.

Of the Efficacy, salutary Effects, and great Relief these Seeds gave the Doctor, under

der the most distracting Pains and inveterate Symptoms it was possible to labour under; and the Grounds and Reasons why he judged himself perfectly relieved and cured.

HAVING discovered, in the former Section, the Manner of Preparation, and Times of taking this excellent Medicine composed of the Daucus and greater Burdoc Seeds, the Doctor comes now to speak of the Efficacy and Relief it gave him under the most distracting Pains and Symptoms, and to discover the Grounds and Reasons which induced him to believe he was perfectly cured and freed from all Stones, Gravel, and fabulous Concretions, in either Kidneys or Bladder.

Now, though some little Stones and Gravel came away, while he was taking his former Medicines, yet no solid or permanent Relief was given, till he had Recourse to these two last Ingredients. What is meant by a solid and permanent Relief is Ease, Tranquillity, and an Absence from Pain, which he had not enjoyed for above a Month or six Weeks at a Time,

for about four Years, and sometimes had not Half that Period of Ease; he was careful, as much as possible, to avoid all powerful Diuretics, for they often cause Stranguries and Suppression of Urine; and we are very sensible, that divers Symptoms have been by great Men ascribed to Diseases that, by a narrow Inspection, have been discovered to arise from the Medicines given to relieve them.

But, in case this Infusion, which at his Years enabled him to enjoy Life, had not answered the desired Effect, he was fully resolved to have tried it, with a small, light Lime-water sweetened with Virgin Honey. But, as this Tea was attended with all Success imaginable, so there was no Occasion to try the Efficacy of that Fluid.

But now the great Distress, Pains, and Anxiety the Doctor suffered, before he made Use of the Daucus and greater Burdoc Seeds; and the great Relief and Benefit this excellent Medicine procured for him, after he had taken it for about a Week or Fortnight; can only be described by those that have sustained both States.

It appears, from what has been said in the former Sections, that no Man could labour under greater Streights, Difficulties, and Pains, than himself, during the Time the Stone continued unbroken in the Bladder; and Things were come to that Plight, that he could receive no Respite from his Dolours, in what Position soever he kept the Organs of his Body. If any Motion gave him Ease, it was Altering the Attitudes and Gesticulations of his Limbs, by alternately lifting up his right Heel to his left Ham, and letting it down again, and so successively for ten Minutes; however, he was obliged to keep steadily to his opening and opiate Medicines, to quell his Pains and give him some Respite from his Dolours by Day. Thus he went on from bad to worse, nor could he now be above three or four Days tolerably easy: He was daily harrassed with the most distracting Pains, and frequent obstructing, irritating Stranguries, which suffered him to take no Rest; and Sleep was a Stranger to his Eyes, unless some Mornings, when the Fatigues of the Night obliged him to take a Dose of his diuretic Opiate, Half an Hour or so.

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Now, though, at divers Times before the Doctor took the Medicines that so much relieved him, he discharged some little gravelly Corpuscles, divers small Stones, and Fragments now and then; yet nothing comparable to what happened after he joined these two Ingredients of the Burdoc and wild Carrot Seeds together, for then he seldom made Urine but the Utenfil was crouded with large Fragments, many little Stones, and much granulated gravelly Concretions; so that in a few Days Time he found himself much easier, and in eight or nine Days Time he was so well recovered, that he had no Occasion for either his opening Medicines or Opiates: He had a great Mind to try, whether this was only a transient Relief, or his Habit of Body was perfectly restored to its former Tone.

And therefore he made several Excursions Abroad: First, he went in a Carriage to *Westminster*, and bore the Jolting with little or no Pain; after this, he made a Journey of seven or eight Miles into the Country; and, whereas before he could not go over the Stones, but always ordered the

the Carriage to the farther End of *Westminster-bridge*, he now ordered the Chaise to his own Door, and went over the Stones without the least Uneasiness, and returned the same Day. He made another Excursion to his good Friend Mr. *Blackwell* at *Lewisham*, and returned the same Day, without any Manner of Uneasiness. He might make his Urine oftener, and some little Gravel might come away, but no Pain ensued; so that he concluded no Inflammation attended him.

Now, what has proved so beneficial to Mr. *Butler*; what has given such singular Relief to himself; and what has done much Good to many in the Stone and Gravel; he hopes, if continued, may prove of Service to others, and be a Help to Mankind in general, labouring under this cruel Disease. And I solemnly declare, that I am so perfectly well, this 21st of *October*, 1766, that I do not remember I ever enjoyed, in all my Life, a better State of Health; so that Quacks and Empirics may say what they please, in Defence of their fordid Nostrums, Elixirs, Tinctures, and Powders; the Doctor is fully persuaded,
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that nothing will do such efficacious Things, as the simple Infusion made of these Seeds a little bruised.

But, after all these Medicines, the Doctor hopes the Reader will permit him to subjoin the Grounds and Reasons why he concluded himself intirely free and perfectly cured of all Stones, Gravel, and fabulous Concretions, in either Kidneys or Bladder.

After he had been perfectly free from all Symptoms of Pain, Suppressions of Urine, and Discharges of calculous Concretions for full eight Years, he began to conceive that his Cure was completed; and he grounded this important Article upon the following Reasons and Facts:

First, because, for four Months past, he has not perceived the least Pain or Uneasiness to affect him in either Kidney, where the Stone and Gravel were lodged before. This Absence of Pain and Uneasiness, for so long a Time, made him extremely sanguine and ready to conclude, that he was perfectly cured of the same.

Secondly, Because he had frequent Shiverings, Rigours, and grinding Pains in the
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Region of the Loins, while the Stone continued in the Kidney, and before it left that Organ and descended into the Bladder; nor has he had any Pain, Stop, or Strangury, upon the Discharge of his Urine, since.

Thirdly, Because his Urine was perfectly clear, of a light Amber-colour, and would stand 8, 10, 12, or sometimes 16 Hours, and, during that Period, never produce the least Scurf, or ochry Crust, able to furr the Bottom or Sides of the Basson, as it was wont to do, before he took the Infusion of the Daucus and greater Burdoc Seeds.

Fourthly, Because he could not only ride in a Carriage or Chaise without the least Uneasiness or Pain, but also could walk four or five Miles without his Urine being in the least of a Coffee-ground Colour, or tinged with Blood; and, if, in his little Walks, he chanced to tread awry, make a false Step, or stumble in his Gait, yet he did not, from this Jar, find the least grinding Pain or Symptoms to affect either his Kidneys or Bladder, as was usual before he had Recourse to this Medicine.

Fifthly, Because, while in Bed, he is able to lie on his Back, turn to either Side, and continue so for Hours, without the least Pain ; and this he could not do before.

Sixthly, Because now he is able to take six, seven, or eight Hours Sleep in a Night, when, before this happy Event, he was unable scarcely to catch an Hour's Rest, for three Nights together.

And, lastly, Because, for these four Months last past, that is, *August, September, October, and November*, his Habit of Body, constitutional Organs, and Circulation of the animal Fluids, are all mightily improved, greatly restored, and grown much more firm and agile, than they were before the foregoing Periods.

These are the Principles, these the Proofs and Indications, upon which the Doctor founds the Reason and Grounds of his Recovery : He acknowledges that the Sentiments of the Ancients are against these Propositions ; for they unanimously declare, that, under Gravel and Stone, and divers other chronic Diseases, the *Quinquagenarii* and *Sexagenarii* ' raro vel nunquam curantur : ' Which Words do not
imply

imply an absolute Impossibility of Relief, but only the Difficulty such Persons labour under, when they come at these Years to suffer under this cruel Disease.

However, after he had got rid of this grand Evil, and its Discharge in broken Fragments, Nature began to come to, the Faculties revived, and he emerged into the greatest Ease, Tranquillity, and Chearfulness any Mortal could enjoy; so that, after a Month's Freedom from Pain, he could not but look upon himself like a Woman safely delivered, after a painful and difficult Labour; who no longer sorrows for the Pains she has endured and gone through, but rejoices that she is freed from her Burthen, and that a Man-child is born into the World.

I take the Stone in the Bladder to be the most deplorable Evil that can possibly afflict Mankind; for, whatever Disease we set in Competition with this cruel Malady, it will be so far from having any Analogy, that it will not properly come under any Comparison; for the Paroxysm of the Gout, though sometimes exquisitely torturing, yet is so far from holding any Cor-

respondence with this, that we often wish a Person much Joy, upon the Access of a regular Fit. But no Man, I believe, was ever known to pay the same Compliment upon the Accession of a calculous Paroxysm in the Bladder, unless he had a Mind to shew his Malice, Ill-nature, and Envy, to the last Degree of a cruel Disposition.

After all, the Doctor is not certain but, as he advances in Years, the same mortifying Affliction may return upon him again, and he be obliged to groan out the last Scenes and Remains of Life in a miserable calculous Paroxysm; for we must all resign our Breath to the great Author of Nature, and God knows how soon: But, be these Things as it may please God, he shall ever continue to adore the Divine Goodness, for the great Respite he has been pleased to grant him from his Pains and Dolours, and that Tranquillity of Mind he has ever since enjoyed.

However, he could not but conclude, that this little Tract would prove highly acceptable to the Public, as People of all Ranks and Conditions, subject to this deplorable Disease, might know where to find

find Relief, and that the Poor as well as the Rich may obtain it at a very easy Expence. And, though all may not receive the same Benefit, yet the Author is fully persuaded, if they are abstemious in Diet, observing to keep the Body gently soluble, and make Use of a proper Exercise, these Seeds will be serviceable to many that take them, and prove highly beneficial to most that persevere in their Use, where only a light spongy Stone, or little gravelly Concretes, are generated in either Kidneys or Bladder.

And he assures the Reader, that nothing could have prevailed upon him to publish this little Tract, but his earnest Desire thereby to give those Persons subject to the Stone as much Relief as he has been able to procure himself. However, all Men must be sensible, that divers under the Stone have received great Relief from one Set of Medicines, and that the same shall have little or no Effect upon the Return of a second Paroxysm; but then this has been owing to either a different Force of
the

94 *A Treatise of the Stone, &c.*
the Fit, or a Habit of the Person different
from that of him that originally took it,
and was greatly relieved thereby.

Bath, February 21,
1772.

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R Sem. Hyosciami,
Dauci Sylvestris.

F I N I S.

ERRATA.

Page 34, Line 7, for R Calc. read R Aq. Calc.
Page 39, Line 10, after afflicting read him. Line
24, read Raphan.

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